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# ***Daily Report***

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# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-89-196  
Thursday  
12 October 1989

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-89-196

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12 October 1989

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## Reportage on De Klerk Talks With Clergymen

### De Klerk Urges Full Rights for All

MB1110175189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1745 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Text] Pretoria Oct 11 SAPA—South Africans needed, through dialogue, to get away from talking past each other. State President F.W. de Klerk said on Wednesday night.

Addressing a press conference at the Union Buildings after almost three hours of talks between him, the minister of constitutional development and of national education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and three prominent anti-apartheid South African church leaders, he said one of the biggest problems in the country was mistrust.

The time had come for the bona fides of his government to be accepted, the president said.

His government was committed to building a new South Africa in which all would have full rights, with protection for minorities.

The three church leaders—Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Archbishop of Cape Town; the Reverend Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches; and Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches—last week asked Mr de Klerk for Wednesday's meeting.

Archbishop Tutu and Dr Chikane held a separate press conference at St Alban's Cathedral after the talks, which lasted almost three times as long as originally scheduled.

### 6-Point Memorandum Presented

MB1110174989 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1758 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 11, SAPA—Three prominent anti-apartheid church leaders on Wednesday presented State President F.W. de Klerk and Cabinet Minister Gerrit Viljoen with a list of six steps the government should "take immediately" to get negotiations underway.

The steps were contained in a "memorandum to the state president" from Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed churches; Dr Frank Chikane, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches; and Archbishop Desmond Tutu of Cape Town.

The memorandum was released by Archbishop Tutu and Dr Chikane at a news conference at St Alban's Cathedral in Pretoria shortly after the meeting at the Union Buildings that lasted almost three hours.

The six steps are:

1. Lifting the state of emergency;
2. Lifting restrictions on people;
3. Releasing all people detained without trial;

4. Lifting restrictions on, and unbanning, political organisations;
5. Releasing all political prisoners; and
6. Reprieving all those sentenced to death.

Dr Chikane told the conference: "we made it clear we need results. Without results we can't have negotiations."

If the government failed to show results after Wednesday's meeting, it would "discredit the method of talking," he said.

Archbishop Tutu said there had been a "far better atmosphere" than during his last encounter with Mr de Klerk. While Mr de Klerk showed concern, he did not come up with specific undertakings.

The three had not met President de Klerk as negotiators, but had gone to "help create a climate conducive to negotiations by identifying key items the government might undertake."

Archbishop Tutu said if government followed the steps, "we would be ready to say to our friends: 'Put the sanctions programme on hold because it appears there is a commitment here which we can accept'."

He added: "If these things happen we'll say to our people: Give them a chance. They are serious."

Dr Chikane said President de Klerk had "not moved beyond his inaugural speech rhetoric."

If government showed movement on meeting the six conditions, "then we can talk on how to negotiate."

Mr de Klerk's "open door" statement could not facilitate negotiations "as long as the majority of people are under chains," Dr Chikane said, referring to restrictions and bannings.

"Unless the six points are met negotiations will be a non-starter."

The three had made it clear blacks could not identify their own negotiators as long as they were not permitted to "organise and interact freely."

Archbishop Tutu said the three had decided to take the initiative in a bid to create a climate in which negotiations might get off the ground, and to "seek a way out of the impasse we have."

"We have a tremendous country with incredible potential."

"Once we're out off the morass, we'll just take off."

He regretted the response they had had on Wednesday had "not been enough for us." They had sought "specific undertakings" which had not been forthcoming.

They had assured President de Klerk government need not fear the implications of ending the state of emergency. "There will be peace if he does that within the context of negotiation.

"We assured him there would be no confrontation, but if that is not done there is no way we can give assurances."

The memorandum also contained seven steps that "need to be taken" in the next six months, during "the period leading into the next parliamentary session."

The steps are:

1. Allowing exiles to return home;
2. Repealing legislation enabling government to inhibit free political activity;
3. Repealing the Population Registration act;
4. Repealing the Separate Amenities Act;
5. Repealing the Group Areas Act;
6. Repealing the Land Act; and
7. Embarking on negotiations with "liberation movements," including the African National Congress.

The memorandum added Dr Boesak intended travelling to the Commonwealth summit meeting later this month, and that Dr Chikane would travel to Canada soon.

"Our meeting will determine our attitude to your government's intentions and our views on the attitude we believe the international community should adopt towards your government," they told Mr de Klerk.

### **De Klerk Statement on Talks**

*MB1110191989 Johannesburg Television Service  
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 11 Oct 89*

[Text] Prospects for further talks between the church and political leaders have been envisaged by State President F.W. de Klerk after he met with church leaders, led by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, in Pretoria this evening.

Today's talks lasted about 2 and ½ hours. The archbishop's delegation also included Dr Allan Boesak, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches; and Frank Chikane, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches. Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the minister of constitutional development and national education, accompanied President de Klerk. Both parties said the talks were open-hearted. Mr de Klerk said at a news conference that the church leaders had pointed out stumbling blocks which were blocking the way to a peaceful South Africa. He said that he in turn told the church leaders that he was aware of the the stumbling blocks, and that he had also pointed them out at various opportunities in the past. He emphasized that talks which are tackled now can be used as a basis for future negotiations.

[Begin De Klerk video recording in English] Now may I say that strong emphasis was also put by me and my colleague on the fact we are involved in a process, in a step-by-step process, a process which necessitates that we make sure that each and every step which we take will be

well considered. We talked about time frames and time schedules, and I strongly emphasized in that regard the fact that no government, and therefore also not us, can, when it undertakes such an ambitious program as the one which we have embarked upon, can adhere to a specific time schedule and spell out in concretized terms a program that this will happen on this date and that will happen on that date. I would hope that this meeting and other meetings with other leaders in various spheres will contribute toward bridging the gap created by mistrust, and will contribute toward the growing positive spirit in our country, a spirit of hope, a spirit of reaching out, a spirit of really becoming involved in an effort to lengthen the list of things about which we agree, and shortening the list of disagreement. [end recording]

### **Tutu Statement on Talks**

*MB1110193389 Johannesburg Television Service  
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 11 Oct 89*

[Text] Archbishop Tutu said after the meeting that the fact that these talks lasted almost 3 hours was a sign that both parties are bound to finding solutions to the country's problems.

[Begin Tutu video recording in English] As you can see, we have been ensconced with the state president and Dr Viljoen from 1530 until now. We have had very earnest and serious discussions on matters that are momentous to us. That is why we came. There is an acceptance on their part about what they would call normalizing the security situation, normalizing the legislative situation, finding a way in which those who would be thought to be representative would be elected, and fourthly, that the rules that would operate in a negotiation situation would be those that were agreed on. We, however, find that we have not had specifics. I mean, we put down six points that we believe would be important factors in creating the right climate for negotiation. We have said we are not negotiators, but see ourselves as facilitators. [end recording]

### **De Klerk Holds News Conference**

*MB1110180589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1803 GMT 11 Oct 89*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 11 SAPA—South Africans needed, through dialogue, to get away from talking past each other, State President F.W. de Klerk said on Wednesday night.

Addressing a press conference at the Union Buildings after almost three hours of talks between him, the minister of constitutional development and of national education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and three prominent anti-apartheid South African church leaders, he said one of the biggest problems in the country was mistrust.

The time had come for the bona fides of his government to be accepted, the president said.



His government was committed to building a new South Africa in which all would have full rights, with protection for minorities.

The three church leaders—Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Archbishop of Cape Town; the Reverend Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches; and Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches—last week asked Mr de Klerk for Wednesday's meeting.

Archbishop Tutu and Dr Chikane held a separate press conference at St Alban's Cathedral after the talks, which lasted almost three times as long as originally scheduled.

"We need to make a breakthrough to understanding that we are no longer arguing about the if of South Africa, or the vote. What we must now start talking about is how we will structure this," Mr de Klerk said at his news conference, flanked by Dr Viljoen.

He hoped Wednesday's talks would be seen as a positive milestone on the road of South Africa.

Mr de Klerk said he wished to reiterate his door was open to negotiation—"it is not necessary to kick down any doors".

Wednesday's talks could to a certain extent be seen as pre-negotiation "talks about talks—about how negotiation, when we get there, should be structured".

The three church leaders had very clearly defined their position on Wednesday as not being negotiators, but as "facilitators to get negotiation going".

Mr de Klerk said he would not be averse to meeting them again, but he would also take the initiative to have discussions with other church leaders.

This was not because he wanted the church to become politicised, but because it should be involved in fighting violence in South Africa.

Mr de Klerk said a list of steps the government should take immediately to get negotiations underway, contained in a memorandum handed to him on Wednesday by the three leaders, coincided with that of other organisations.

Mr de Klerk said the memorandum, in which the three leaders had, among other things, asked for the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of political prisoners and the unbanning of political organisations, would be taken "into account as an input, with other inputs, in the phase of discussion we are now involved in".

He had strongly emphasised the fact Wednesday's meeting would be one of a series he would have, and had had.

"There are many other constituencies which have a viewpoint. The government is not prepared to talk to only one or two constituencies."

He and Dr Viljoen had also strongly emphasised the point that government was involved in a step-by-step process, and that, given the complexities of South Africa's problems, step B could not be proceeded with until the effects of step A had been seen.

The process also involved addressing the very obstacles which had been raised in the memorandum itself.

Mr de Klerk said he had stressed the need for the three leaders to re-evaluate their positions so as to "assist in creating a climate conducive to negotiation".

On the possible lifting of the state of emergency, Mr de Klerk said he would reiterate what he said in his inauguration address—one of the government's priorities was normalising the security situation, without jeopardising good order and stability.

If it was not lifted completely, the government could look at areas in which it could be lifted.

Asked about the position of opponents of the government, Mr de Klerk said: "As a democrat, I say the right to disagree is a very important right."

#### **'Text' of Memorandum to De Klerk**

*MB1210085489 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2231 GMT 11 Oct 89*

[SAPA wire service issued by Church of the Province on "text" of memorandum "tabled by church leaders at a meeting with the South African state president" on 11 October]

[Text] [No dateline as received]—"Our intention in entering discussions with you is to try to act as facilitators, promoting a process through which apartheid will be speedily dismantled and negotiations to bring about a non-racial and truly democratic South Africa will be entered into. We come to Pretoria as church leaders, attempting to create the climate for negotiations, rather than as people with a mandate to enter actual negotiations.

"We are concerned that although you have travelled to meet the leaders of Frontline States, within the country initiative for a meeting has had to come from our side. We are also very unhappy that in the days leading up to the Cape Town peace march on September 13, messages about your willingness to meet did not come directly from your government, but through foreign diplomats. Most recently, we have been distressed that your government has been responding to the statements of foreign governments in Washington and London, and not to the demands of South Africa's people as expressed during the defiance campaign and in the series of marches which have been sweeping our country.

"We believe that our meeting can be productive only if we express ourselves frankly and openly. On that basis, and with the deep desire of promoting the security and happiness of all South Africans, black and white, we feel

we need to say to you clearly that, on the basis of the statements which you and members of your government are reported to have made since the general election on September 6, it does not appear to us that your government appreciates the far-reaching nature of the steps it needs to take to get negotiations off the ground.

"We believe the following immediate and medium-term steps are crucial to the creation of a climate conducive to genuine and productive negotiations to resolve the crisis facing our country. We should like to establish from you your government's intentions in regard to each of these issues.

"The following are steps we believe your government must take immediately:

- "1. Lift the state of emergency.
- "2. Lift restrictions on people, not only those imposed in terms of emergency regulations, but also those imposed in terms of other legislation (e.g. Internal Security Act).
- "3. Release all people detained without trial.
- "4. Lift restrictions placed on the activities of organisations, including the banning of political organisations.
- "5. Release all political prisoners, which your government sometimes refers to as security prisoners.
- "6. Reprieve all those sentenced to death, and declare a moratorium on the imposition of the death penalty.

"In addition, the following are steps which need to be taken in the next six months, i.e. in the period leading into the next parliamentary session:

- "1. Allowing exiles to return home.
- "2. Repealing all regulations and laws which enable your government to prohibit or inhibit free political activity (e.g. to ban meetings and to outlaw all outdoor meetings).
- "3. Repealing the Population Registration Act.
- "4. Repealing the Separate Amenities Act.
- "5. Repealing the Group Areas Act.
- "6. Repealing the Land Act.
- "7. Embarking on negotiations with liberation movements, including the African National Congress.

"Dr Boesak intends travelling to the Commonwealth heads of government meeting later this month and Dr Chikane travels to Canada soon. Our meeting will determine our attitude to your government's intentions and our views on the attitude we believe the international community should adopt towards your government.

"We pray for God's blessings on our deliberations.  
[Signed] "Dr Allan Boesak, Dr Frank Chikane, and Archbishop Desmond Tutu"

### **Riot Squad Officers Not Guilty in Rockman Trial**

*MB1210094689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0942 GMT 12 Oct 89*

[Text] Cape Town Oct 12 SAPA—Riot Squad officers Maj Charles Brazelle and Lt David Roos were found not

guilty on a charge of assault on Thursday arising from riot police action in breaking up a demonstration at Mitchell's Plain last month. Regional magistrate Mr A.S. McCarthy said, however, he was astonished the riot squad members could not be identified by police and were not before the court.

Lt Gregory Rockman, whose claims of police brutality led to the prosecution of the two officers, said afterwards he could not believe the verdict.

Mr McCarthy said in his judgment it was common cause that Lt Roos was in command of a platoon of the riot squad which broke up a demonstration at the Mitchell's Plain town centre on Sept 5 and that Maj Brazelle was also on the scene.

There was no evidence, however, that they were directly involved in assaults on members of the public.

Despite the fact that members of the public were assaulted by members of Lt Roos' platoon, neither he nor the major could be held responsible for those assaults.

The court could not find they were either accomplices or accomplices after the fact as it could not be established from the evidence that either of the accused witnessed any particular assault.

The emergency regulations gave members of the security forces immunity from criminal prosecution for actions performed in the course of their duty unless it could be proved they had not acted in good faith.

The state had not succeeded in proving beyond reasonable doubt that Maj Brazelle had acted in bad faith.

The order to use violence against the demonstrators had not been illegal. To the contrary, it was authorised by regulation 2 of the emergency regulations.

The court regarded the assaults on witnesses who had testified in the trial as not only illegal but utterly despicable, particularly the cases in which women were hit on their breasts with quirts.

The court could not believe such conduct could be condoned by anyone.

These witnesses had been unlawfully assaulted by members of the platoon under Lt Roos' command. "The court is astonished that these members can not be identified by the police, or if they can be identified, that they are not in court."

In coming to this conclusion the court had been mindful of the restrictions on corporal punishment laid down in the Criminal Procedure Act and in prison regulations, where it was stipulated that a district surgeon should first examine a person to see if he was physically able to take corporal punishment and that under no circumstances should any women be given corporal punishment.

### **Pik Botha, Portugal's Soares Confer**

*MB1010200189 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1855 GMT 10 Oct 89*

[Text] We have just received visual material of the news conference held at Jan Smuts Airport this evening by Foreign Minister Pik Botha and the Portuguese president, Dr Mario Soares. The news conference preceded Dr Soares' departure from South Africa, where he visited his son, Dr Joao Soares, who was injured in an air crash in Angola recently. Well, at tonight's news conference, Mr Botha and Dr Soares referred to the state president's announcement on the release of eight security prisoners:

[Begin video recording] [Botha] Naturally I have explained to President Soares the substance of the statement, and I am very happy that despite the sadness of his son's illness, President Soares can leave South Africa with what we believe would be a very positive and dramatic statement of our own president this evening. Our president has conveyed his sincere regards to President Soares and to Mrs Soares, and we are very grateful that despite the sadness of the occasion he could come to South Africa. Our president considers his meeting with President Soares yesterday as of great importance. The two leaders got on well together as human beings and as two persons understanding the difficulties and complexities of the South African situation.

[Soares speaking in Portuguese with interpreter translating into English] And I leave South Africa, convinced, as the minister just said, that we are at a turning point. And this for the friends of South Africa is very important. We gathered a very positive impression from the talks I had with President de Klerk. I think that a new process is starting now, a process that is very important for the civilization of all these areas in the world. [end recording]

Earlier today Dr Soares visited his son in Pretoria's H.F. Verwoerd Hospital. He said Dr Joao Soares was over the most difficult period and was recuperating. He again expressed his appreciation to the government, the people of South Africa, and particularly the staff of Pretoria's H.F. Verwoerd Hospital for the assistance they had given his son. Dr Soares was seen of by Mr Botha and a number of members of the Portuguese community.

### **PAC, ANC Cautious**

*MB1110113589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1120 GMT 11 Oct 89*

[Text] Harare Oct 11 SAPA—South Africa's two exiled liberation movements on Wednesday cautiously welcomed the announced release of eight political prisoners, hailing it as a victory after 25 years of campaigning for their freedom.

Both the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] and the African National Congress [ANC], however, cautioned the international community against being hoodwinked by the

announcement, saying it was a ploy by Pretoria to ease international pressure on it.

State President F.W. de Klerk on Tuesday [10 October] night announced that Walter Sisulu and seven other prisoners would be released unconditionally as soon as the "necessary formalities" had been dealt with.

Welcoming the imminent release of the eight, including one of their leading members, Jaftha Masemula, who has been jailed for 27 years, the PAC said although it was a welcome move, it was not an indication of Pretoria's change of heart.

In an interview with ZIAN's news agency, PAC representative to Zimbabwe Thobile Gola said: "The release is welcome because we have been calling for it all these years because they are being held illegally."

If Mr de Klerk was serious about his pronouncements, he said, he would have released all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, and created a democratic society based on one-man one-vote.

"He's using it as a ploy to capture the confidence of the world community. He wants to convince everybody that he's doing something because the sanctions are biting," he said.

ANC information officer in Harare Patrick Mafuna, hailing the release as a victory after 25 years of internal and international pressure to release the prisoners, also said the gesture was no change of heart on Mr de Klerk's part.

He said Mr de Klerk, since assuming the presidency, had been facing mounting pressure internally and internationally which "his predecessors never faced".

"But we must be very cautious of regarding it as something that is going to happen automatically. There are still many other political prisoners. There's no reason for them to stay in jail.

"What we are saying to the world it let's not look at things like the release of prisoners, it's only eight people out of hundreds. This is a drop in the ocean. There are some people on death row," said Mr Mafuna.

The announcement also comes eight days before the Commonwealth Summit in Kuala Lumpur, where South Africa will once again top the agenda.

### **Labor Party Welcomes Release**

*MB1110114589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1126 GMT 11 Oct 89*

[Text] Uitenhage Oct 11 SAPA—The leader of the Labour Party, Rev Allan Hendrickse, has welcomed the release of Mr Walter Sisulu and the other seven security prisoners and credited president F.W. de Klerk for his courage.



In a statement issued on Wednesday, he said: "The Labour Party welcomes the release of Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Ahmed Kathrada and other political prisoners and acknowledges the courage displayed by President de Klerk in doing so.

"We urge him to go further and release Dr Nelson Mandela, lift the state of emergency and unban the ANC [African National Congress]."

Mr Hendrickse said the majority of South Africans would support any initiatives directed at improving race relations in South Africa and preparing the way to negotiations.

### HNP Views Prisoners' Release

*MB1110121189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1146 GMT 11 Oct 89*

[Text] Pretoria 11 SAPA—The Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP] on Wednesday slammed the announced release of eight long-term political prisoners.

In a statement, HNP leader Mr Jaap Marais says it is a "resounding victory for outside pressure concerning internal resistance, and especially a clear victory of the communists and the revolutionaries over the security forces of South Africa".

The release of the prisoners, some of whom had been sentenced for terrorism, indicated a link with the recent discussion Prof Willem de Klerk, brother of State President F.W. de Klerk, and others had had overseas with the ANC [African National Congress].

"it strengthens the suspicion that Mr F.W. de Klerk's actions over important matters are substantially (weselik) influenced from the left by his elder brother and other well-known leftists from outside the National Party hierarchy," Mr Marais said.

### CP's Treurnicht Reacts

*MB1110125789 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1222 GMT 11 Oct 89*

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 11, SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP], reacting on Monday [9 October] to the imminent unconditional release of eight political prisoners, asked what had happened to the renunciation of violence as a pre-condition for release.

In a statement, CP leader Andries Treurnicht said serious questions had been raised by the government's decision to release eight political prisoners including ANC [African National Congress] leader Walter Sisulu.

The men were still members of banned organisations and had not renounced violence, Dr Treurnicht said.

It was strange Nelson Mandela had been consulted but white political parties were not informed of plans to release the men.

The "urgent notification" of foreign leaders of the release confirmed the pressure on the South African Government.

"It does not bode well for South Africa's independence of government if the release of ANC leaders is the price that must be paid for foreign goodwill," Dr Treurnicht said.

### Boesak Comments

*MB1110143989 London BBC World Service in English  
1309 GMT 11 Oct 89*

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] In South Africa, the release of eight political prisoners announced by President F.W. de Klerk yesterday is inevitably being viewed as a further step toward the freeing of Mr Nelson Mandela, the precondition set by black leaders for any dialogue with the government. Five of those being released are leaders of the banned African National Congress, including Mr Walter Sisulu, whose wife, Albertina, is also a political campaigner. A delegation of anti-apartheid churchmen are today meeting Mr F.W. de Klerk to demand that he should move toward genuine political reforms. One of its members is the Reverend Alan Boesak, who gave Peter Obdey his reaction to the news that Mr Sisulu and his colleagues were being set free.

[Begin recording] [Boesak] It is indeed very good news, although we are saying to Mr de Klerk that he must remember that this is only one of the long list of demands that our people have put to his government and we hope that this first step will be the beginning of him doing the things that we know he should be doing immediately.

[Obdey] What do you make of the fact that the only person outside South Africa who knew that this was going to happen was Mrs Thatcher? President de Klerk called her and told her of his decision.

[Boesak] Well, I think it is quite obvious. Mr de Klerk knows that Mrs Thatcher needs something to take with her to Kuala Lumpur next week when she will be attending the Commonwealth heads of state meeting, and he is obviously hoping that this will be enough to, at least, help Mrs Thatcher to keep the forces of further pressure on South Africa at bay. We will also be attending Kuala Lumpur however, and we will make sure that the Commonwealth understands that for the vast majority of South Africa's people, it is still a question of Mr de Klerk having to prove that we can trust him, and he needs to do some concrete steps before we begin that process. [end recording]

### ANC Welcomes Sisulu Release

*AB1110182989 Dakar PANA in English 1750 GMT  
11 Oct 89*

[Text] Lusaka, 11 Oct. (PANA)—The African National Congress (ANC) on Wednesday welcomed the



announcement by South African President Fredrick de Klerk that Walter Sisulu and other political prisoners would soon be released.

In a statement issued in Lusaka, the ANC said that the announcement constituted an important victory brought about by the unrelenting struggle of South Africans and the international community for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners.

"This campaign must continue for the release of Nelson Mandela and the hundreds of other political prisoners still held in the apartheid prisons," the ANC said.

It said that to create conditions for negotiations the apartheid regime was talking about, it was necessary that the De Klerk regime first meet provisions contained in the Harare declaration on South Africa, including the release of all political prisoners, unbanning of all organisations, and lifting of state of emergency in South Africa.

"It is of vital importance that at this critical moment, the international community, including the forthcoming Commonwealth summit and the General Assembly of the United Nations, should impose more sanctions to increase the pressure to bring about a speedy end to the apartheid system," it said.

Meanwhile ANC National Executive Committee member, Steve Ishwete has called for all progressive countries not to listen to De Klerk about the situation in South Africa.

He said De Klerk was banking on Thatcher to persuade world leaders at the forthcoming Commonwealth summit that "all was well" in South Africa.

He said the release of the eight political prisoners was not going to change the ANC's stance until all political prisoners are released including Nelson Mandela, who is the only one remaining of those imprisoned following the Revonia trial.

#### **Zach de Beer Comments**

*MB1110183189 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1800 GMT 11 Oct 89*

[Comment by Democratic Party co-leader Dr Zach de Beer on the release of Walter Sisulu, Oscar Mpetha, and six other political prisoners; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] The release of these prisoners is certainly a significant event. I think it relates to what the state president has been calling climate creation. He is creating a climate in which it's going to become more possible, or more nearly possible, to hold negotiations over the constitutional future of the country, and to that extent it's important. It's noticeable that Mr Nelson Mandela himself is not among those released, and this may mean that he is to be released at the right time, when negotiations perhaps can commence. Finally, I would

just say that the release of these prisoners does increase people's expectations, and therefore increases the urgency of the whole situation and the necessity to move toward negotiations as fast as that can possibly happen.

#### **Sisulu Family Spokesman Reacts**

*MB1110195889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1948 GMT 11 Oct 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 11 SAPA—Pressure, not genuine reform, was behind the announced release of ANC [African National Congress] stalwart Walter Max Ulyate Sisulu, 77, and seven others on Tuesday [10 October], a close member of the Sisulu family said at her home in Soweto on Wednesday.

"The new era in South Africa will only come about when all our leaders are released, the ANC unbanned and apartheid scrapped," said the family spokesman.

Walter Sisulu was secretary general of the ANC from 1949 to 1954, and one of the seven Rivonia trialists jailed for life in 1964 with Nelson Mandela.

He was a founder member of the ANC Youth League, which was organised in 1943 to force the conservative members of the ANC to abandon their strategy of pleas and petitions, and embark on a mass campaign of civil disobedience for civil rights.

Asked if the unconditional release of Sisulu meant he had not changed his militant strategy for change, the spokesman said Sisulu would himself answer that question once he was free.

"However, people should remember it was the government that introduced violence when it put apartheid on the statute book and then responded with violence to the oppressed people's demand to scrap this disgraceful law.

"Pressure from the Commonwealth, has forced the government to release Sisulu and the others.

"I 'm sure (British Prime Minister) Mrs (Margaret) Thatcher left (State President) Mr (F.W.) de Klerk in no doubt that she had to deliver some sign of change in South Africa if she was to continue to help South Africa," said the spokesman.

Asked about the future in South Africa, the spokesman said the released leaders would be briefed about the progress towards democracy and then it would be up to them to decide on what strategy to pursue to create a truly democratic country.

"The government still hasn't realised that you can't reform apartheid...it must be scrapped.

"The government has spent years talking about reform and trimming the edges off apartheid, but not even the promises of Mr de Klerk have stopped the forced removals, the restrictions, the discrimination. It is pointless to refashion the Group Areas Act; it must be scrapped.

"However the government's response to this is that can't be changed overnight, but that statement is founded on their fears that the oppressed people will behave as they have behaved.

"Nothing will change in South Africa until all our leaders are released. It is up to the government to create a favourable climate for negotiation. What kind of people will talk to their oppressors while their leaders sit in prison," said the spokesman.

Little could be resolved at the negotiating table unless both sides believed the other was genuine about creating a radical transformation of South Africa, the spokesman added.

Black people did not want to chase the whites out of South Africa, another "mythical fear perpetrated by the government".

"Whites have just as much right to be here as blacks...but it is time to build on reality not fear...only then will we see equal wages, equal education, equal justice and hope in a peaceful future for everyone in South Africa," said the family spokesman.

#### Justice Minister Reportedly Meets Mandela

MB1110105089 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1023 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Text] Cape Town Oct 11 SAPA—The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, is believed to have met ANC [African National Congress] leader Mr Nelson Mandela on Tuesday [10 October] shortly before the announcement that eight political prisoners would be released.

A spokesman at the ministry of justice would not confirm or deny the meeting, but Mr Coetsee was seen in Cape Town on Tuesday in the presence of the commissioner of prisons, Lieut-Gen Willie Willemse.

Mr Coetsee is believed to have apprised Mr Mandela of the decision to release the eight.

Mr Coetsee is the only minister who, as justice minister, has had personal contact with Mr Mandela. He also attended the meeting between Mr Mandela and the previous state president, Mr P.W. Botha, at Tuynhuys on July 5.

Meanwhile, it could not be established officially on Wednesday where and when the eight men would be released.

It is understood they may not be released at the same time and venue, but that the prisons service may release them at points as close as possible to their individual homes.

The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said on Tuesday the unconditional release of all eight prisoners would take place "as soon as the necessary formalities can be dealt with".

The eight are: the former secretary-general of the African National Congress, Walter Sisulu, 77, Oscar Mpetha, 80, Ahmed Kathrada, 60, Andrew Mlangeni, 63, Elias Motsoaledi, 65, Raymond Mhlaba, 69, Jaftha Mesemula and Wilton Mkwayi, 66.

Mr de Klerk said on Tuesday Mr Mandela was fully aware of the proposed releases and had confirmed his own release was not now on the agenda.

Mr Mandela said in a statement, released through a visitor to his quarters at Victor Verster prison: "My release is not an issue at this stage".

#### 4 Mass Movement Leaders Reportedly Meet Mandela

MB1210095989 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 12 Oct 89 p 1

[By Alan Fine and Sipho Ngcobo]

[Text] Tuesday's [10 October] meeting between Nelson Mandela and four MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] leaders was a major breakthrough, one of the four, NUM [National Union of Mineworkers] general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa, said last night.

The political significance of the meeting was government's implicit realisation that the MDM had a role to play, and it hence could not keep the movement's leaders under lock and key, Ramaphosa said.

He said the group decided details of discussions should not be made public. However, he said they had discussed issues of major concern, including SA's [South Africa] political crisis, the question of negotiation, and the release of Walter Sisulu and seven others.

He said while the release was a matter of great joy, it would be wrong to read too much into it because, with the ANC [African National Congress] still banned, they had been released into a political vacuum.

Ramaphosa said Mandela was in good health, although unexpectedly thin.

Meanwhile, Sisulu's son Mlungisi said last night he and six others prisoners to be released had been moved to an unknown location from Pollsmoor Prison, Cape Town.

But Prisons Commissioner Lt-Gen Willemse said last night this was "absolute nonsense".

Sisulu said the family had information his father and Andrew Mlangeni, Raymond Mhlaba, Elias Motsoaledi, Ahmed Kathrada, Wilton Mkwayi and Oscar Mpetha had been moved on Tuesday.

There whereabouts of the eighth prisoner, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] leader Jeff Masemola, SA's longest-serving life prisoner, was also unclear, Sisulu said.

He had apparently been transferred from Robben Island to Diepkloof Prison and family sources believed he had subsequently been moved again.

Sisulu said his family had spent most of yesterday trying in vain to trace the men.

In a statement yesterday the SA Prisons Service said: "It is too early to give details as to where, when and how each prisoner is to be released. Circumstances, needs and wishes vary from prisoner to prisoner. A prisoner's release is primarily a private and family affairs.

"An unconditional release indicates a situation which pertains to the prisoner as such and as opposed to parole it does not deal with any other post release situation that may pertain to a person. In that sense he immediately becomes subject to the laws of the country that may apply to him as as the case with any member of the public."

### **Unions Seek Permission for 14 Oct March**

MB1110111089 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1045 GMT 11 Oct 89

[By Francois Krige]

[Text] Cape Town Oct 11 SAPA—Special permission is being sought to stage a march on parliament on Saturday [14 October] to protest against the Labour Relations Act and "all other laws that control our lives", COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] said on Wednesday.

At a press conference at community house in Salt River, about 10km from Cape Town, COSATU and the independent unions called on all workers and all who supported their demands to join them in a march on Parliament.

They said they expected about 15,000 people and were "optimistic" that their application to the chief magistrate and the city council to hold the march would be approved.

When it was pointed out that under existing legislation it was against the law to hold any demonstration in the proximity of Parliament the organisers said they were protesting against a law drawn up by Parliament and thus could not hand over their list of grievances at any other place but Parliament.

Asked by SAPA what would happen if the march was not allowed, COSATU said the union and all other unions "would defy" but did not elaborate.

COSATU have not decided yet who they want to hand their list of grievances to, except that it should be at the gates leading to parliament.

They will make the following demands:

- the scrapping of the Labour Relations Act
- jobs for all at a living wage
- a labour law that protects the rights of all workers, including farm, domestic and public sector workers
- the recognition of domestic trade unions in the public sector
- a freeze on all basic food and transport prices and an increase in government subsidies
- land and houses for all our people, the scrapping of rent arrears and an end to evictions
- an end to privatisation, especially in housing and health services
- a 40-hour week, a ban on overtime and a living benefit to the unemployed
- decent education for all in open schools and the recognition of democratic SRC's [Students Representative Council] and PTA's [Parent-Teachers' Association]
- the unbanning of all organisations, release of all detainees and political prisoners, lifting of the state of emergency, an end to hangings and the removal of the SAP/SADF [South African Police/South African Defense Force] from townships
- an independent inquiry into "the murder of our people on 6 September".



## Angola

### Savimbi, Zaire's Mobutu To Meet in Paris

LD1110215189 Paris International Service in French  
1800 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Excerpt] The peace negotiations in Angola are to resume. Jonas Savimbi and Mobutu Sese Seko will meet next Monday in France. This meeting between the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leader and the Zairean head of state, the mediator in the Angola problem, is the first result of the diplomatic offensive led by Washington these last few days. The meeting between Savimbi and Mobutu will take place in the presence of Herman Cohen, the U.S. deputy secretary of state for African affairs. The meeting between the leader of the rebels and the Zairean mediator means an end to the dispute between the two men. Since Gbdolite, Savimbi has accused Mobutu of sharing Luanda's point of view. This said, although UNITA accepts the resumption of negotiations under Mobutu's aegis, this will not take place without conditions as indicated by (Paolo Grapo), UNITA representative in France.

[Begin Recording] [Grapo] We have concluded the session of our emergency congress. The congress decided unanimously in favor of the resumption of negotiations on one condition: that one head of state, one state, should act as a mediator, not a succession of mini summits of heads of states.

[Unidentified Correspondent] This means, according to you, that everything should start on a new basis.

[Grapo] Absolutely. We have to start again on a new basis.

[Correspondent] So you don't demand direct negotiations with Luanda any longer?

[Grapo] Direct negotiations with Luanda are a necessity, absolutely necessary. I don't see how we can expect to reach a political settlement without direct negotiations.

[Correspondent] Concerning this meeting, the talks that President Savimbi had with George Bush, were these talks been determinative?

[Grapo] Absolutely. I think they were determinative in the sense that the U.S. Administration and President Bush himself reaffirmed the U.S. support to UNITA until free elections are held in Angola. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Moscow Said To Supply Chemical Arms to Country

AU0610181089 Paris AFP in English 1747 GMT  
6 Oct 89

[Text] Brussels, Oct 6 (AFP)—The Soviet Union has supplied a new type of chemical weapon to Angola that leaves its victims blind and paralyzed, in violation of international agreements, a Belgian specialist said Friday.

Professor Aubin Heyndrickx of the toxicology department at the University of Ghent, said the new weapon was a firebomb which also released a toxic chemical that turns those of its victims it does not kill into human vegetables.

He said Angolan Government forces and their Cuban allies were using it against rebels of the U.S.-backed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which has been waging a guerrilla war against Angola's Marxist government since the former Portuguese colony attained independence in 1975.

Prof. Heyndrickx, who discussed the arms with Soviet officials in Moscow last weekend, said the Soviet Union, "visibly very embarrassed", was arguing that the bomb was not designed as a chemical weapon.

The officials told him that the bombs emitted a toxic cloud because they happened to contain a substance that produced cyanide when burned. The substance had not been included deliberately, they said.

The professor, who was invited to Moscow by the Kremlin, said Soviet officials had given him the formula of the toxic substance.

The bomb is unknown to experts of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Prof. Heyndrickx has sent photographs and video film of the weapon's victims, and bomb fragments apparently bearing Russian markings, to the United Nations. He has visited UNITA-controlled territory several times, accompanied by French and Belgian doctors.

He said an unknown number of people had been killed by the new weapon, which he claimed was first used against UNITA forces in April. "But 400 to 500 people survived, only to be condemned to the horrors of life as a vegetable, stricken with blindness, incontinence and paralysis," he said.

In January, the Soviet Union announced that it would start eliminating its stockpiles of chemical weapons this year at an international conference in Paris which condemned the use of such weapons. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze pledged to curb their use in an address to the United Nations General Assembly 40 days ago.

## Mozambique

### Chissano Says 'Bandits' Reject Constitution

MB1210083089 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0800 GMT 12 Oct 89

[Excerpt] President Joaquim Chissano has said in Queimane that the armed bandits reject the Mozambican Constitution, the president and the existence of the People's Republic of Mozambique itself.



I received this information yesterday. This is the latest news. President Joaquim Chissano said this at a reception given by the Zambesia provincial government in his honor. He was speaking about the Mozambican Government's peace initiatives.

President Joaquim Chissano also said that, by rejecting the principles, the armed bandits are rejecting the Mozambican people themselves.

We will try to persuade them, despite their rejection. This attitude shows they are not acting responsibly, President Joaquim Chissano stated. He reiterated the hope that the Mozambican Government's principles will bring peace to Mozambique.

The bandits do not control even an inch of Mozambican territory. They have a few people under the control of their weapons, the Mozambican head of state said, adding that our side will achieve victory. [passage omitted]

## Namibia

### 'Substantial Number' of Missing Accounted for

MB1110120089 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1152 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Text] Windhoek Oct 11 SAPA—A United Nations mission has determined the whereabouts of a substantial number of the more than 1,100 Namibians originally reported missing or detained by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in Angola or Zambia, the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said on Wednesday.

But 315 people could not be accounted for as yet and he assured a media briefing in Windhoek: "For my part the search is not over. I will not disband this mission on detainees."

Mr Ahtisaari said there had been no detainees present in any of the alleged detention centres which the UN mission visited in Angola and Zambia.

### Ahtisaari News Conference

MB1110122089 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1217 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Text] Windhoek Oct 11 SAPA—A United Nations mission investigating the circumstances of more than 1,100 people from Namibia reported missing or detained by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in Angola and Zambia had been able to determine the whereabouts of a substantial number of them, but 315 people could not be accounted for as yet, the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said on Wednesday.

"I assure you that for my part the search is not over," he told a media briefing in Windhoek. "I will not disband this mission on detainees."

The UN mission headed by UNTAG's [UN Transition Assistance Group] Angolan representative, Mr B. Clark, carried out investigations in Zambia and Angola from September 2 to September 21.

Mr Ahtisaari said that "the uneven quality" of information provided to him prevented a precise analysis to be made at this stage.

However, a laborious process of checking and rechecking the lists of names of missing people had turned up 110 duplications.

A further 484 people had been identified as released from detention and repatriated.

A total of 71 people, including present SWAPO office bearers, were never detained.

Another 115 people were believed to have died, while 52 people could not be traced because of insufficient information about their identities.

That left 315 people who could not be accounted for and for whom the search would continue.

Mr Ahtisaari said the UN mission inspected 22 sites in Angola and eight in Zambia.

"Virtually all sites where people were reportedly detained were visited, as well as additional sites not on the original list.

"At the alleged places of detention the facilities were found to have been stripped of all valuable materials and not to have been inhabited for several weeks at least."

There had been no detainees present in any of the alleged detention centres which the UN mission visited in Angola and Zambia.

"On the basis of observations and interviews with local inhabitants, the mission found no evidence that alleged detainees had been moved from any of these locations to another place prior to the mission's arrival," Mr Ahtisaari said.

"After meetings with Namibians in various public institutions and refugee settlements, the mission determined that all those interviewed either intended to return (to Namibia) or else had elected of their own free will and for various personal reasons not to return at this time.

"At all places visited the mission found that virtually all Namibians had been repatriated by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, except for a small number staying behind to guard communal property.

"In my opinion a most important contribution of this mission is the fact that by systematically checking all available records it was able to determine the whereabouts of a substantial number of the more than 1,100 individuals originally reported missing or detained."

Mr Ahtisaari said the list of names of alleged SWAPO-held prisoners had been compiled in consultation with the Parents' Committee of Namibia and the newly-formed political consultative council of former SWAPO-held prisoners.

The lists contained comprehensive information but in a number of exceptions the entries consisted only of a single name, a nickname or a nom de guerre.

"By the time my staff computerised all the relevant information received over many months from a wide variety of sources, I was in possession of the most comprehensive set of data on the subject in existence anywhere," he said.

"As a matter of principle, the responsibility for seeing that all Namibians outside the territory are free to return home peacefully is mine and mine alone.

"I share that responsibility with no-one else, and I will carry it out as called for in the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council."

Mr Ahtisaari said he was extremely grateful for the generous cooperation of the Governments of Angola and Zambia, and he appealed for the cooperation of all others who could help in determining the fate of those people still unaccounted for.

"We must understand that we are dealing with the tragic by-products of a prolonged war."

Mr Ahtisaari said that only last week, for instance, Cyprus referred to about 1600 Cypriots missing as a result of the 1974 upheavals on that island.

At the same time, the United States was still trying to trace about 2300 of its citizens missing in action in South-east Asia.

"However, the experience of this Namibian mission offers hope that a continuing effort will yield fresh results."

Mr Clark, who also addressed the media briefing, said the mission had found "structures, some above the ground and some partly below the ground."

Some of the structures could be characterised as pits, but the UN mission did not find dungeons.

Mr Clark said some of the locations were in very remote areas "and not the most pleasant places to visit."

Mr Ahtisaari said the UN had received on Tuesday from SWAPO a list of 60 names of people allegedly missing after being detained by South African authorities.

The administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, earlier informed the UN that he had no record of those people.

The UN special representative added that SWAPO had provided the names of 285 people held by the organisation.

## Zimbabwe

### General: Forces Pursued, Killed 50 MNR 'Bandits'

*MB1010201689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2010 GMT 10 Oct 89*

[Text] Harare Oct 10 SAPA—A Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM) general and about 50 "other bandits" were killed in a recent mop-up operation by Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA) troops on the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border, the national news agency ZIANA reported on Tuesday.

Quoting from the latest edition of a Zimbabwe defence force magazine, it said four MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] bases at Chicamba, Mapunga and Rwenya River along Zimbabwe's eastern and north-eastern border with Mozambique were attacked and completely destroyed by the forces, but did not say when this happened.

It said the "bandits" were on the run.

Brigadier Willings Zimonte, who commended the operation, told the magazine that the "bandit" general, simply called Samuel, was killed at Rwenya River base where the longest and probably the fiercest battle of the four was fought, with the ZNA troops taking up to five hours to destroy the camp.

"I think this base was one of the MNR strongholds, and the resistance faced by troops during the fight clearly indicated to me that someone of a superior rank was inside.

"There was an exchange of heavy fire for about an hour and we discovered that the base was heavily mounted and closely guarded due to the presence of a general there," he said.

Brig Zimonte said that the recent mop-up operation against the "bandits" had "drastically reduced" their activities along the border with Mozambique and warned that, should the MNR continue to terrorise Zimbabwean civilians, the forces would be "more than ruthless".

He said the Zimbabwean troops, who had penetrated about 40 km inside Mozambique during the attacks, recovered a large quantity of arms and ammunition at the MNR bases.

Meanwhile, Brig Zimonte has urged Zimbabweans living along the eastern and north-eastern borders with Mozambique to be vigilant and to report any suspicious people to the security forces.

Brig Zimonte assured the people that the Army was at their disposal, should they come across such people or any information regarding MNR "bandits" in the area.

"The bandits are on the run and they could be anywhere in these areas seeking refuge," he said.

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